



THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 3

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Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 a.m. and 12 p.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attention.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment — whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room — and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

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Official Directory

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ilabora (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rue Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNE, Consul General.

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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of the heart and Spleen in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 27, Rua da Quitanda. Hours: from 2-4 p.m. Reference No. 3, Rue Alice, Laranjeiras.

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AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 51.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—111, Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, ma Sada, 1st floor; HENRY BRANDRETH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of self-taught clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rue Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government has issued a decree ordering all banks, joint-stock companies and insurance companies to publish half-yearly balance-sheets.

—A Santiago telegram of the 10th says that the Chilean government has resolved not to float its new loan in London at present, waiting until the crisis in England comes to an end.

—A Santiago telegram says that the military preparations of Argentina are causing much anxiety in Chile. Very naturally. And the military preparations in Chile are causing much anxiety in Argentina. Better quite both of them!

—In Peru the American, British and German ministers are using their good offices to obtain the withdrawal of the recent decree declaring Protestant marriages illegal. This decree shows how "liberal" a South American republic can be. It is a shame that civilized men and women should be subjected to such bigotry.

—If the Chileans wish peace they must treat the question of disarmament honestly and openly. Talking disarmament to-day and secretly ordering ships of war to-morrow will never lead to any good result. Neither Argentina nor Chile trusts the other, so it may be presumed that this contest of intrigue will go on until they come to blows.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The chamber of commerce of New York has endorsed the following report presented by F. B. Thurber, James McCreey and Gustav H. Schwab, favoring international arbitration:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

In view of recent warlike utterances by men prominent in public life, and the tendency of international questions affecting commerce, your committee of foreign commerce and the revenue laws call attention to the following from a recent number of the *University Law Review*:

The following account of the growth of international arbitration was recently given by Dr. Benj. F. Trueblood: "The first real cases of international arbitration were between this country and Great Britain, less than a century ago. These were provided for by the Jay treaty of 1794. From 1816 to the present time there has been an average, through the whole seventy-nine years, of one important case of arbitration per year. Only four or five of these are known to most people, for one war makes more noise than a hundred arbitrations and costs more than a thousand. Only recently the President of the United States, as arbitrator, settled a difficulty between Brazil and the Argentine republic involving a territory of thirty thousand square miles, and the papers of this country had, perhaps, two inches of notice of it! In the last twenty years these cases have occurred at the rate of two or three a year. They have covered questions of boundary, of insult to the flag, of property, of personal injury, every question, in fact, with which nations have to do except the one question of the actual existence of the national life. In every case the difficulty has been settled for all time, and no war has ever grown out of any of them. Our country has settled more than forty of these difficulties. During this period of eighty years we have had three wars with foreign nations, lasting altogether only four years and a half. We have been literally the peace nation of the world. Great Britain has settled about a dozen in the same period, and all the nations of Europe have had from one to seven cases. Japan and China have in this way settled difficulties; all the South American republics except two and two of the Central American republics have done the same. What it is proposed to do is to crystalize into law what is the general practice of the United States to-day and, to a considerable extent, the practice of other nations. We shall find another interesting subject of discussion in the proposed establishment of a great international tribunal of arbitration, which shall be to the nations of the world what the United States Supreme Court is to the states of this union."

Some interesting particulars as to the expenditure of the United States government, in river and harbor improvements, were given in a lecture recently delivered before the Franklin Institute by Mr. I. V. Scherzer-Horn, C. E. The first appropriation made by Congress, for the improvement of waterways, provided for the erection of public piers in the Delaware river at a cost of \$30,000. This was at the beginning of the century, when Philadelphia was the capital of the nation. The first river and harbor bill, which was passed during the administration of John Quincy Adams, covered an expenditure of \$150,000, applicable to twenty localities. By way of comparison, it is pointed out that that of 1822 aggregated \$22,000,000, and was applied to 425 localities, exclusive of surveys made at 145 localities. From 1826 to 1838 Congress continued to make annual appropriations for the improvement of a large number of rivers and harbors, expending during that interval about \$9,000,000. At the end of this period a change of public policy, extending to 1856, took place, and only three regular river and harbor bills were passed during that time. In 1854, however, it was provided that for each new state thereafter entering the union, 500,000 acres of public land should be set aside, the proceeds from the sale of which should be applied by the state to the building of bridges and the improvement of roads, canals, and water-courses. The only provision was that the United States should have the right to transport mails, troops, and munitions of war over such canals, roads, &c., free of toll. The interval of twenty-six years above mentioned, during which so little was done in the improvement of national highways, extended to the close of the civil war. From this time a new departure in river and harbor improvements took place, and a policy was originated which has been steadily extended ever since. During the last twenty-nine years 94 per cent. of all the money spent for river and harbor improvements has been appropriated. The total amount appropriated from 1820 to 1890 is \$262,845,900.—Transport.

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Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

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Meiss. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,

Meiss. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,

Meiss. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co., HAMBURG,

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

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Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108.)

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Draws on:

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg and corresponds.

M. A. von Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London.U. K. Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Darracott & Sons & Co., London.Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.Heinz & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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and corresponds.Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.
H. Albert de Bas & Co., Antwerp.

Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano,

Genoa, and corresponds.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corresponds.

United States..... G. Anstrich & Co., New York.
London, Thalmann & Co., New York.

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Open accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos

Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWNS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
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And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 800,000
Reserve fund..... 850,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro

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S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARÁ, MONTEVIDEO,
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THE URUAN INCIDENT.

For the guidance of those who consider that the British have been the aggressors in the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, we give herewith a statement by Inspector Barnes of the Guiana police force, who was in charge of the frontier post of Uruan and was one of the men captured and imprisoned by the Venezuelans. This statement was made in London to a reporter of the *Paul Mall Gazette* in March last and was published in that newspaper at the time. It clearly shows that the Venezuelans were the aggressors, that the Venezuelan government recognised this by releasing the prisoners without trial and offering to reinstate them at the Uruan station, and that the British officers used no violence whatever. The statement made by Inspector Barnes was as follows:

"As far back as the beginning of August last," said the Inspector, "I found some Venezuelans cutting bush on our side of the river, so I turned them off. They came back in force next day and continued their work. I reported the matter to the government in Georgetown. On October 20 I was instructed to re-occupy the hill where the Venezuelans were working whenever they vacated it, and to post sentries on it, and we were to remain there until we were forcibly obliged to quit. In the event of that occurring I was to return to our station without using any forcible measures in retaliation."

"Rather a difficult order for a British spirit to obey?"

"Yes, but there was the order, and I am glad to say I managed to obey it, although I had considerable provocation. I occupied the hill and posted the sentries. Some Venezuelans put in an appearance, and said they had come to work. I refused to allow them to land, so they had to retire; but afterwards about 25 or 30 came over with cutlasses and told me to clear off and take my men with me. I returned to my station, but when they left the hill I went back and posted my men as before, and we remained there all night. Next morning our neighbours again came over, but I would not allow them to land. They brought 15 armed soldiers, who assured me they had come to turn me off. I protested again—al I could do—and returned to our station. They then remained in constant occupation of the hill until 31 December, and erected a flagstaff on which the republican colours were unfurled on Sundays and holidays. On New Year's day I was informed by the corporal that he saw no soldiers on the hill, but that the Venezuelan flag was flying. Accordingly, the following day I went down myself, taking with me four of our men. I personally hauled down the Venezuelan flag, hoisted on our own, and posted the sentries as before. The captain in charge of the republican troops shortly afterwards came over with 20 armed soldiers, rifles loaded and bayonets fixed. He told me he had come to occupy the hill again. I got ready to leave again, but was told we were all prisoners. The captain then instructed his soldiers to disarm my men. There were only two sentries armed, but I ordered them to give up their arms quietly. I cautioned the captain that we were British officials on British territory, but he simply said he had his orders. I told him I declined to leave unless actual force was used to compel me, and, accordingly, he used force to put us in the boats. We were taken across under an armed escort to El Dorado, where I was confined in a small room, with a sentry at each door. About an hour afterwards Sub-Inspector Baker was brought across under an escort, and he informed me the Venezuelans had gone up to our station after disposing of me, arrested him and the two sentries remaining there, and my servant. About half an hour afterwards we (that is Sub-Inspector Baker and myself) were informed that if we made no attempt to escape we would be allowed to go about the grounds of the station. I gave the necessary promise and when we went out we found the sentries and my servant confined in a small hut. At my request, and on giving a similar promise, they were allowed to walk about. At night the captain, several civilian loafers and some of the soldiers went across to our station, and we could hear them breaking open boxes, shouting, screaming, singing, and so on until about three o'clock in the morning, when a number of them returned to the Venezuelan station in a scandalous state of intoxication. The revellers had looted all the liquor they could find, and had appropriated all the provisions they could get through the windows of the stores. The policeman's boxes were broken open, and the clothes and what little money they had were stolen. In fact, the station had been thoroughly ransacked, and was in such a filthy condition that it will take some weeks for the relief party to restore it to a habitable condition. The officer who was put in charge of the station and some of the soldiers were found drunk about the place, among empty bottles, helplessly drunk. On the 8th of January, General Lafontaine, commander of the station, arrived at El Dorado. I was taken before him and protested against the indignities that we had undergone. On the 12th we left El Dorado on mules, under an escort of a colonel of the national guard and three others, the order being to proceed to Ciudad Bolívar. We reached Urua on the 18th of January. I was informed by a local dignitary—a sort of chief magistrate—that he had received a telegram from General González Gil, stating that by order of the President we were to be released at once, and if we wished to return to our station at Uruan, we could do so with a special commissioner, who would replace us in our station with all guarantees. I declined to return, and decided to go straight on to Georgetown by the shortest route. However, the mules of all the party were missing, and try as best we could no other animals were to be obtained, and we had an enforced sojourn in Urua until our mules were brought back on the afternoon of the 24th. I was

informed that General Lafontaine and Captain Dominguez had orders to proceed to Caracas and explain their actions, the Venezuelan government having given no orders for the action which was taken on the hill on the morning of January 2. We reached Trinidad on February 7, then went on by mail to Barbados, and thence on to Georgetown.

"Then you have never been actually ill-treated?"

"No, but one British subject was, John Francis. His story is that on 21 January a party of Venezuelans brought him to the English station, where he was made to sleep all night in the open air. Next morning he was flogged and beaten with a rope. It appears to have been done in sheer wantonness. He has laid his case before the government. The Venezuelans are diminutive decidedly. In fact, you can imagine my feelings when, looking down from my height of six feet in some of the Venezuelan huts about three feet or four feet, I saw one passing away at my cigars, while I could not get one to smoke at all."

DISCRIMINATING INTERFERENCE.

A local correspondent sends us the following clipping from *The Times* of December 20. It is a singular circumstance, surely, that no indignation was manifested in the United States over the invasion of Amâpá, and that subsequently a threat of war should follow a refusal of Great Britain to submit territories to arbitration which have been occupied by that country and Holland for two hundred years. It almost appears that the discrimination arises from the fact that the public takes no interest in the doings of the French, and it would be difficult to manufacture any political indignation over such a question. With England, the case is different. The protectionists and the "silverites" are careful to keep resentments alive, for their success depends upon it. It is a pity, for it is a national disgrace, that the international relations of a great country should be belittled and jeopardised by petty political issues of purely local interest.

The clipping from *The Times* is as follows:

To the Editor of *The Times*.

Sir.—*The Times* of the 18th gives an extract from the *New York Herald* relating to the boundary dispute between France and Brazil. As bearing on the position now taken up by the President of the United States in setting up the so-called Monroe doctrine as justification for interference in our boundary dispute with Venezuela, the contest which is now going on in upper Brazil has a special interest for us. The northern portion of this republic touches French Guiana, exactly the same as the northern portion of our possessions in that part of South America touches the southern part of Venezuela. And, like as we have a boundary dispute with the adventurers who just now control the fortunes of Venezuela, so have the French a similar dispute with the Brazilians. The cases are thus far on all fours. Two European nations, occupying and administering countries contiguous to one another on the South American continent, seeking to extend their boundaries (according to the presidential way of putting it), must naturally be subject to the same conditions as so far as the Monroe doctrine is concerned. Now mark what has occurred.

France claims a considerable slice of northern Brazil known as Amâpá. It should be noted that she has never occupied this territory, or sought to attach it to the Cayenne provinces until quite lately. The district has been peacefully administered by one Cabral, whom the *New York Herald* significantly terms a "brigand," but is patricially fighting for his country. The French government took very little trouble to make their demands in ordinary diplomatic forms. They preferred to adopt the high-handed course of sending soldiers from the adjoining Guiana, and they had just as little hesitation in killing and imprisoning Brazilian subjects who resisted and seized their property in the disputed district. And now we learn that a naval demonstration in Brazilian waters is threatened. Here ends the parallel between the cases of England and the republic of Venezuela and France and the republic of Brazil. Our case has not yet passed out of the domain of diplomacy, while the French action has been palpably effective.

As yet we have heard of no vigorous protest or threats from the American President against our neighbour for the slaughter of Brazilians and the seizure of their territory. It would be interesting, as well as more consistent if the American government would state why they make this distinction in seeking to carry out their enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. To those on this side of the Atlantic it seems that the only difference is—first, that the twisting of the tail of the French eagle will not help a presidential election; and next, that no territorial concessions have been granted to American speculators in that part of Brazil, as have been improperly given in the disputed district of Venezuela.

As an indication of the view taken in France over this matter, *La Liberté* of the 18th says:—"Our own dispute with Brazil presents several features of resemblance to the difficulty between England and Venezuela." The *République Française* says:—"Of course, they would like in London to drag us into an identical quarrel, in consequence of our difficulties over the frontier settlement question with Brazil." *Figaro*, "France has an identical difficulty with Brazil; we could not accept a principle which would prevent us from settling the dispute direct with the South American republic."

* This is a mistake. Cabral is a native of Para and an adventurer. He fled from Para because of some political trouble, and then established himself at Amâpá, where he has been occupied in exploiting the settlers there.—Ed. News.

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There can be little dispute over the facts I have set down. The matter has engrossed the attention of the Brazilian house of representatives, and has caused many angry speeches to be made in that assembly over the remissness of the government in not driving out the invaders.

Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER.

From *The Statist*, December 21, 1895.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

The tone of President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question is not such as we should have expected from a public man who in the administration of the domestic affairs of the United States has shown statesmanlike qualities. The message is unnecessarily irritating to a nation connected by the closest ties to the United States, and it puts far-fetched pretensions which no self-respecting people can truly accept. Still, we hope that the message will be discussed here at home in a friendly and temperate spirit, that there will be no offensive or provocative language used, and that we shall make all wane for the electioneering difficulties of the democratic party. The Monroe doctrine served a good purpose when originally enunciated, and, indeed, was cordially welcomed by Mr. Canning, at that time British secretary of state for foreign affairs. But the Monroe doctrine has never been accepted as a portion of international law, and therefore is not binding on any country except the United States. We will not now, therefore, discuss what was the intention of President Monroe when enunciating the doctrine, nor how far he would have been prepared to stand by it. It is enough to say that the United States has no more legal right to dictate to other powers what they shall or shall not do in parts of the American continent not affecting the interests of the United States than has the British empire. The thirteen British-American colonies which first constituted the republic of the United States could have no other rights than such as they derived from the British government. They had been subjects of the British empire, and, when they made good their independence, and that independence was recognised by the mother country, they, no doubt, came into all the rights within the territory under their jurisdiction which the British empire previously possessed; but they came into none other. Any other pretensions they may put forward are matters of might, not matters of right. Furthermore, the British empire was not only a great American power before the United States came into existence, but it is so to-day, as embracing within its fold the dominions of Canada, Newfoundland, British Guiana, and many West Indian islands. Whether, therefore, we look to priority of existence or to present interests, the British empire is as much—the say the least—an American power as the United States; and, being such, it has an equal right in all matters American.

In the United States the message seems to be regarded as warlike. But it seems worth while that President Cleveland can have made up his mind to declare war against the British empire if it refuses to accept the doctrine laid down in his message. Since there has been a dispute between the British government and the government of Venezuela regarding the boundary between their respective territories, the territory in dispute is far removed from the United States. So far as any one can see, the government of the United States has no direct interest of any kind in the ultimate decision of the dispute between ourselves and the Venezuelans. But the government of the United States now says that if we were to compel Venezuela to yield we should thereby violate the Monroe doctrine, and strike a blow against the prestige and self-respect of the United States to which it could not submit. And, since we have refused arbitration, the President proposes an American commission to determine the British and Venezuelan rights, and threatens war if we refuse to bow to the award. The argument of first part of the contention would be intelligible if the British government had no possessions bordering upon Venezuela, and it still sufficiently put forward a claim to Venezuelan territory. But the British possessions bordering upon Venezuela were British before Venezuela came into independent existence—while Venezuela, in fact, was Spanish province. Spain raised no objection to the claims put forward by us, and, in short, it was not till 1850 that Venezuela put forward counter-claims. However, we are ready to admit that very much may be said on the Venezuelan side. We are ready even to admit, for the sake of argument, that the whole dispute is not worth the trouble it has already occasioned. But that is not to the point. The question is, whether any self-respecting nation can allow a third power, not interested directly, to dictate to it how it is to carry on a controversy with a neighbouring state respecting a question of boundary. Suppose there were to arise a dispute between the United States and Mexico as to some border, would the Americans submit to an attempt on the part of the British empire to dictate how the United States was to conduct the dispute? And if the American people would not for an instant submit to such dictation, how can they expect that their near kinsmen shall do what they would consider ignominious in their own case? We feel sure that the good sense of the American people will speedily lead them to see that President Cleveland is pushing the Monroe doctrine to an extravagant extent, and that he is making pretensions which have no foundation either in right or in the interests of the United States. Therefore we trust, as we have said already, that nothing will be done in this country to prevent the controversy being conducted amicably between the two peoples.

Apart from the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland, it may well be doubted whether the bit of territory in dispute between ourselves and Venezuela is worth much trouble. The fact that the dispute has lasted for half a century seems to show that it is not. Unfortunately the President's message makes it more difficult to settle the question now in a reasonable and proper way than it would have been heretofore. If we give way we shall not merely seem to yield to a threat of war from the United States, but we shall en-

courage the Venezuelans to think that further aggressions on their part will be successful. On the other hand, if we do not settle the question soon, it will remain a subject of angry discussion between ourselves and the United States; and nobody—in this country at all events—wishes for unfriendly feeling or strained relations between ourselves and our American kinsmen. If it were not for our difficulties in the far East and the near East, in the Nile valley, and in Newfoundland, we might put up with the inconvenience, and trust to time and the good sense of the American people to bring about a satisfactory arrangement. But a belief on the Continent that we are likely to get into a quarrel with the United States will undoubtedly add to our embarrassments in every part of the world. The question then is a very ticklish one, and requires the greatest tact and judgment on the part of Lord Salisbury in dealing with it. Happily, Lord Salisbury can count upon the united support of the people, and his majority in parliament is so overwhelming that, whatever he decides upon, he can easily carry through. That there will be no war we feel sure; that President Cleveland himself has used language much in excess of his meaning we are convinced; that in spite of a noisy faction of jingoes, the great majority of American people are peace-loving and far-minded we know. Therefore, we cannot hesitate to believe that a friendly settlement will be arrived at.

THE REMEDY FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th January, 1896.

To the Editor.

Sir.—In one of the editorials contained in your issue of 7th inst., we see that you say:

"It is regrettable that no provision was made in the Constitution for the suspension of laws by the Supreme Court, on the plea of unconstitutionality."

We wish, however, to point out that by Art. 60, paragraph B—

"Compete aos Juízes ou Tribunais Federais processar e julgar todas as causas propostas contra o Governo da União ou Fazenda Nacional, fundadas em disposições da Constituição, leis e regulamentos de Poder Executivo."

You further say:

"If such a revision could be had here in Brazil, it would be for the best interests of the whole country."

Concerning this latter point, we have at the moment a case before the courts, against the Fazenda Nacional, claiming export duty on gold produced by the mining companies located in the state of Minas Geraes, exorbitantly imposed by the Governo da União through the Rio custom-house, under decree No. 265 of 24th December, 1894, article No. 9. The argument in our case is, that by Art. 9, paragraph No. 1 of the Constitution:

"É da competência exclusiva dos Estados decretar impostos: sobre a exportação de mercadorias de sua própria produção."

Therefore the disposition of the above quoted decree is unconstitutional.

Our lawyer, Dr. Leitão da Cunha, is confident we shall gain our case, and get back the duty paid under protest; and so are we, as we have all confidence in the Supremo Tribunal Federal.

Immediately the Rio custom-house demanded the double duty of 2½% we protested and agitated all round, to the effect that three members of Congress put in amendments to the budget law for 1896, declaring the custom-house tax of 2½% contained therein to be unconstitutional; the objectionable tax was withdrawn from the budget, and we have already this year dispatched gold free, so far as the Rio custom-house is concerned, having, however, paid to state of Minas Geraes the only export duty—2½%—admissible by the Constitution of Brazil.

Concerning the imposto de 2½% on the dividends, and the 1/20% on the "operações" of the foreign banks and companies located in the states, Art. 9 and paragraph 4 of the Constitution says:

"É da competência exclusiva dos Estados decretar impostos: sobre indústrias e profissões."

which is specially confirmed by Art. 12.

It appears therefore to us that these "impostos" created by the federal government, so far as they concern banks and companies located in the states, are unconstitutional. Doubtless the banks and companies are working under a charter from the federal government, but we take it for granted that the dispositions of the Constitution come first! We understand that in the federal district all banks and companies which pay the 2½% on dividends, are exempt from the old "imposto sobre indústrias e profissões," which is a virtual admission by the government that they are one and the same thing!

"A Constituição assegura a brasileiros e estrangeiros residentes no país a inviolabilidade dos direitos concernentes à liberdade: Todos são iguais perante a lei: A República não admite privilégio de nascimento: É garantido o livre exercício de qualquer profissão moral, intelectual e industrial."

But by the new law only foreign banks and companies are taxed with 1/20% on their "operações," therefore they are not on an equality with the native banks and companies before the law! By the limitation of exchange operations to a maximum of 30 days, and the prohibition of the liquidation of transactions in exchange "por diferença," the free exercise of your profession, which is said to be guaranteed by the Constitution, is abolished!

It is to be hoped that all foreign banks and companies will combine, and appeal to the Supreme Tribunal Federal for protection, under the powers contained in the Constitution of Brazil.

We are, Sir,

Yours truly,

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THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

The doctor, as I have said, was a most useful man on shore, and, as we were anxious to complete our operations as quickly as possible and leave the island before the stormy season should set in, it seemed a pity to waste so much energy and muscle as his in an idle life on board the yacht. Having remained at anchor for so long, and knowing that one anchor had now got such a firm hold that there was but little chance of its dragging, and having, moreover, discovered by experience that it was possible to ride where we were even in bad weather, I had acquired a considerable confidence in the safety of the vessel, and I believe that she could have remained off the cascade for six months without suffering damage. I therefore, now came to the conclusion that it would not be very imprudent to leave a somewhat incompetent person in charge as the chances were that he would have nothing to do. Pollock, who had complained of sickness for some time, was the one from whom the least amount of work could be extracted on shore, and was, therefore, the one who could be the most easily spared. I, consequently, decided to leave him on board the yacht, instead of the doctor.

The weather now looked very settled and there was little chance of bad weather for a time. I gave Pollock his instructions, and left with him, as a crew, Ted Miller and George Spanner. I packed up my traps and pulled off with the others to the bay, not at all sorry to do a little work, for a change.

We took Jacko on shore with us. He did not admire the island, and particularly objected to the land-crabs. His favorite amusement was to turn on the tap of our tank, when no one was looking, and let all our hard-got supply of water run out. He behaved very well on the whole, however, except on Christmas Day, when he drank some rum which he found at the bottom of a pannikin and, I am grieved to say, became disgracefully intoxicated. He had a dreadful headache the next day.

As it was Sunday there was no work done on the first day of my stay in camp, all hands had the usual holiday, which they chiefly employed in fishing, and mending their clothes. I walked up the ravine and was surprised to find that so much of the landslip had already been removed. The trench was about twenty feet broad, and ultimately attained a depth of upwards of twenty feet in places. It extended for some distance along the face of the cliff—if that term can be properly applied to a steep slope of a sort of natural concrete, a compact but somewhat brittle mass of stones and earth. It was at the foot of this cliff that we expected to find the cave described by the pirate, but how far we should have to dig down through the accumulation of earth and rocks that had fallen from above and now filled up the bottom of the ravine it was not easy even to conjecture.

Our object, it will be seen, was to clear the face of the cliff until we came to the original bottom of the ravine. Though the cliff was, as I have explained, composed of brittle matter, as if in an intermediate state between earth and rock, and of comparatively modern formation, it was easy to distinguish it from the much looser soil of the landslip that lay along its sides; this last, too, was of a very different color, being reddish brown, whereas the cliff was slate-blue.

The men had constructed several little paths leading from the trench, down the ravine, to the edges of the chasms, and precipitous steps which are frequent in this gully, and the earth and stones that were dug out of the trench were carried down these paths in the wheelbarrows and tilted over the precipices. As we gradually filled up these chasms the roads had to be extended further down the ravine, and at last we had formed a great dyke which stretched right across it. I was satisfied that all the operations had been conducted with judgment, and, if the treasure were in the ravine at all, there was but little doubt that we should find it.

The same rules that had been laid down by the doctor for the discipline of the camp were observed during my stay on shore. All hands turned out at dawn, and cocoa and biscuit were served. Then we worked hard from half-past five till nine, at which hour the temperature in that closed-in ravine became so high that it was quite impossible even for a black man to work with pick and shovel. A bath in the sea, to refresh ourselves and wash off the clinging red dust, was our next proceeding. Then we put off our working clothes for others, and partook of a good breakfast, consisting chiefly of oatmeal, which we found by experience was the best food to work on. During the heat of the day we lay in our tents, almost panting for breath at times, so intolerably hot and close it was. At half-past three we returned to the ravine and did another three hours' work. After this was another bath, then supper. There was a whole holiday on Sunday and a half holiday on Wednesday.

Even during the early hours of the morning, when the sides of the ravine

shaded us from the sun, digging was hot and trying work for white men. We were, of course, bathed in perspiration all the while, and were, consequently, very thirsty, so that the cook was kept busily employed in going backwards and forwards between camp and trench to refill our water-bottles.

In the middle of the day the sun, blazing on the sands, made them terribly hot. No one could step on them with bare feet, even for a moment; one could not even lay one's hand on the ground. The sand here is mixed with a finely granulated black mineral substance, and I think it is the presence of this that causes so great an absorption of heat. I have never found sand elsewhere, even in the Sahara, attain so high a temperature.

We were not altogether lazy out of digging hours. One's clothes had to be washed, water had to be brought down in breakers and demijohns from the distant issue in the cliffs, and firewood had to be gathered. We sometimes went out in a body to perform this last duty. We would climb high up the mountainous sides, where the dead trees lay thickest, and throw down the timber before us as we descended, until we had accumulated a large quantity at the bottom.

I shared one of the tents with Pursell, while the doctor and Powell occupied the other. On my first night on shore we caught three turtles. Our black cook, who was always looking out for them, came to my tent and reported that, while prowling about the beach, he had observed several large females crawling up the sands. It was a very dark night, so taking a lantern, four of us set out. We soon came across one of the creatures, and followed her quietly until she had reached a spot far above high water mark, and then we turned her over on her back. This is by no means an easy undertaking when one has to deal with a seven-hundred-pound turtle, and requires at least four men to carry it out. The turtle does not permit this liberty to be taken with her without offering considerable resistance: with her powerful flippers she drives the sand violently into the faces of her aggressors, attempting to blind them, so that caution is to be observed in approaching her. We turned over three turtles, and, on the following day, salted down the meat that we could not eat in a fresh state.

Turtles are kept alive for weeks on board ship, even in the tropics, and all the care that is taken of them consists in placing pillows under their heads, as they lie on their backs on deck—so as to prevent apoplexy, I suppose—and in throwing an occasional bucket of water over them. These creatures seem to be able to do without food for a very long period. We found that we could not employ this method of keeping alive the turtle we caught, for, though we constantly poured buckets of water over them and shaded them with matting, they could not exist on these blazing sands, and the practice, cruel enough at sea, would have been much more so here.

The paid hands enjoyed turtle-hunting, and were inclined, thoughtlessly, to turn over more turtles than we required for purposes of food; so that I had to give an order that no turtle should be turned over without leave, and the destruction of the creatures was strictly limited to the requirements of the larder. A similar law was made for the protection of the silly sea-birds, and the only animals that could be slaughtered with impunity were the unfortunate land-crabs, for they had no friends among us to take their part and legislate on their behalf. They were now not nearly so plentiful in the vicinity of the camp as they had been. They had begun to give up their ignorant contempt for man, and on only one occasion during my stay on shore was it considered necessary for four of us to sally forth with sticks, before supper, and slay about a hundred each.

The turtles were now so plentiful that we could have caught in a fortnight sufficient to last us for six months, had we even lived on nothing else. The Trinidad turtles are of large size—500 to 700 pounds—and their flavor is excellent. We had turtle-soup and turtle-steak every day for breakfast and dinner, so that we became utterly weary of the rich food, and I do not think any of us wish to see calipash or calipee for a long time to come.

We did not neglect the other useful products of the island. We gathered the wild beans, and found them a very welcome addition to our diet. Fish we always had plenty. Powell was our great fisherman, and was the inventor of the seine constructed of wire-fencing which I have already described. In addition to the edible fish I have mentioned as swarming in these waters, there are several other species that we looked upon with some doubt, and refrained from eating. Some of these were of quaint forms and dazzling colors, so that their appearance seemed to warn us of their poisonous nature. There were fish of brilliant blue, others with stripes of white and purple, others with vermilion fins and yellow bands like those of a wasp.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The population of Buenos Aires on December 31st was estimated to be 677,532.

—During 1895 the courts of Buenos Aires inscribed 820 foreigners as Argentine citizens.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 10th announces the termination of the stevedores' strike at La Plata.

—The recent heavy rains throughout Argentina have caused a general interruption in telegraphic communication.

—The Argentine immigration returns for 1895 show 61,220 arrivals and 20,398 departures, showing a net increase for the country of 40,828.

—A subscription in favor of the Cuban revolutionists is being promoted in Buenos Aires, to which it is believed, large contributions will be made.

—The standing army for 1896 will be composed of 126 commanding officers, 859 subalterns and 12,745 rank and file. Total 14,729.—*Revista Buenos Aires*.

—The Argentine government is the proud possessor of about 200,000 Mauser rifles, it is said, also that 12 new batteries, of 72 guns, are expected to arrive in April.

—In Buenos Aires great preparations are making for carnival this year. Money enough will be taken away, without a doubt, to pay a considerable part of the interest on some of their repudiated obligations.

—An amateur concert was given in one of the wards of the British Hospital at Buenos Aires on the evening of the 26th ult. All the patients that could be moved were brought in and they thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment.

—Recent telegrams from Buenos Aires advise that the Argentine government has finally signed a contract with Krupp for field artillery, and has resolved to order new war ships, ten millions pesos gold to be spent on the latter. This is a donation with a vengeance!

—The government is negotiating for the purchase of an ironclad of 12,000 tons displacement, 13,500 horsepower and a speed of 15 knots. She will carry 35 guns: 4 of 10 in., 8 of 6, 8 of 4 in. and 16 of 55 millimetres, also 5 torpedo tubes. She will be able to enter any Argentine port.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Dec. 25.

—A telegram of yesterday from Montevideo says the sanitary authorities there are created with the belief that yellow fever will not spread in that country, hence they are willing to tolerate quarantine to seven days. It is very good of them, surely; but if they consider the fever in this light, why impose any quarantine at all?

—The military and naval expenditure (exclusive of the purchase of ships and armaments) is estimated for 1896 at \$9,312,000, and the two intendencies which have been created for managing that expenditure, will cost an additional sum of \$1,291,200, which seems to be rather a high commission for the nation to pay.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—One of our Buenos Aires exchanges gives the American commission on the boundary between Guyana and Venezuela as composed of Messrs. Brewer, (Supreme Court), White (ex-president Cornell University and ex-minister to Russia), Alvey (?) (Court of Appeals, Washington), Gilman (president Johns Hopkins University), and Gould.

—The increase in municipal taxation in Buenos Aires has led the different trades affected to resolve upon a general strike. The consequences to business will be most prejudicial. It must be confessed, however, that taxation has become so vexatious and oppressive that the people can not stand it any longer. A general strike, closing every shop, is the mildest form of protest they can employ.

—The debate upon imposing duty upon the sand and building-stone shipped from Montevideo has been occupying the chambers there for an interminable period. At last they decided upon leaving the stone alone and letting it pass free, for bearing outwards by the quarries in Tandil. The sand, on the other hand, is hauled upon as kevond competition, and will have to pay as heavy duties as ever. Protectionism, as everywhere else, we suppose.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The national attorney has at last issued his observations on the conflict between the governors and judges in the federal territories. In his opinion a complete series of special laws will have to be made, defining the attributes of each one and taking away all danger of collision by a clear and exact legislation. We hope that this will be done, though it is too much to expect it from Congress at present. Besides, good laws it is also essential that good personnel should be appointed; men who know their duties and who are honest public servants.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.

—Last year the stevedores' men struck and obtained higher wages. The masters at first said they would have their revenge, and accordingly, when trade got a little dull, they were able to put their threat in force. Now, however, the strike of the men has come again, and whereas the masters are willing to pay them in round figures \$4 per day, and double this for overtime, the men insist on \$5, and much more stringent rates for ordinary holidays than the masters are disposed to admit. Both parties seem determined, but the strike will end in some way or another within a very few days.—*Revista Buenos Aires*, Jan. 4.

—The counsellors of the government are seriously harassed with doubts as to whether they ought to buy the *Varese* or another larger man-of-war. The latter has a displacement of over 9,000 tons, and has been constructed for the Italian government, which is giving up the contract; it was to be called *Emanuele Filiberto*, and will be finished about the same time as the *Garibaldi*. If they buy this man-of-war it may not be a match for a larger one, and if they buy the *Varese*, it and the *Garibaldi* might face any one twice their size. We would suggest to buy them all; to buy all the men-of-war in Europe, and then—and then—let us pay the question!—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—There is not a country in South America where the people would not think that the United States has sinister and selfish designs in any interference concerning them, and that country should not be so quisque as to do anything beyond its own interests, not one country in Spanish America cares anything for the United States and that country should return the compliment with interest. And there is not a Spanish American country which does not dislike England and is not jealous of her power and prosperity, and this dislike should be shown plainly were it not that England is the world's money lender.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The bill for arranging the claims of the Argentine railways (excepting the Great Western and the Transandine) has passed the senate. Bonds are to be issued to the amount of \$30,000,000 gold, bearing interest at 4% per annum, with an amortization fund of 1%, 1/20 per annum. This amount will, however, include the cost of the San Cristobal to Tucuman railway, for which the price is fixed at \$10,400,000 gold, which includes the rolling stock stipulated for by the concession. This is at the rate of \$16,000 gold per kilometre, but it is said that the line has not cost more than \$10,000! Moreover, the government will have to pay handsomely for rolling stock in excess of what was stipulated.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—President Cleveland is reported to have said that he is much indebted to the people for their prompt sympathy, but that rather less demonstration would have answered the purpose just as well. He probably finds himself in the same fix as was the farrier who was breaking a colt to saddle. In order to teach him not to shy at sudden noises or sights he instructed his son Tom to hide around the corner and as he came along on the colt to jump out and shout "Ho!" Tom hid around the corner and the old man came riding prudently on the colt; Tom jumped out and shouted "Ho!" The colt jumped around the corner too, but the old man didn't, but went ashore at the stable station. Picking himself up and rubbing his bruises, he plaintively said, "Tom, that was too big a *ho*!" President Cleveland has found too big a *ho*!—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The authorities in Lima, Peru, have just given an extraordinary example of religious bigotry and intolerance by refusing to register and recognize as legal a marriage celebrated there according to Protestant rites between the American citizens, F. A. Hazelton and Amy E. Wood. According to their interpretation, no marriages are legal unless celebrated according to Catholic rites, whatever the religion of the contracting parties! In other words, the most sacrifice their religion and their conscience or else live in concubinage and see their children deprived of civil rights. A more monstrous and immoral decision cannot be conceived, and we denounce it as an insult and offence to the civilization and toleration of the 19th century. It is to avoid such abominable specimens of priestly bigotry as this that all the advanced nations of the world have found the institution of civil marriage an absolute necessity. It is by such acts of intolerance as this that the priests who are the strongest opponents of civil marriage damage their own cause and disgrace themselves before all liberal minded men.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 29.

—About a o'clock on Thursday morning [Dec. 19] a hurricane passed over the Santa Catalina camp, doing an immense amount of damage. The roof of the building in which the 4th battalion was quartered was torn off causing the walls to tumble. 180 soldiers were sleeping under this one roof. The noise caused by the wrecking of the galpon was terrible, and in an instant the soldiers were buried beneath the falling walls. Soon the 5th, 8th and 9th battalions were at work by the light of torches, extracting their comrades from the ruins, nine dead bodies were taken out of the debris, and 60 men were extracted alive but with severe injuries. By 5 a.m., all the wounded had been properly bound and put under medical care. The minister of war was at the scene of the disaster at 6 a.m. The killed included three cadets, a sergeant and a corporal. The sentinel at the door, Lopez, died at his post. Two prisoners, sentenced to six and three years' imprisonment, might have escaped, but assisted in the work of rescue and then returned to their prison. The colonel has asked for a mitigation of their punishment. Up to Thursday evening the total number of deaths was 12; 67 men were injured of whom two or three will probably die.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The war department is most decidedly waking up. Both in the army and navy reorganization is the order of the day. The supreme council of war has been worsted in its action in regard to Commander Rawson. Minister Villanueva has laid down sound precedence in this case to the effect that the council is only a higher branch of the service and that its employees are subject to ordinary military discipline. The navy is being kept working constantly by Captain Garcia, the chief of staff, and although many changes and improvements have yet to be made before the fleet is anything like what it ought to be, still a great deal of ground has already been covered by the new men, and they are winning their way against everything. The new ships will shortly be ready. We see it announced that the *Buenos Aires* is to be manned by Spaniards. The *San Martin* (*Garibaldi*) is also to be manned by Spaniards. The sister ship of the *San Martin*, the *Varese*, is to be purchased by the government as an answer to the announcement that Chile is working day and night to complete three fast and powerful cruisers in England. It is also announced that government is negotiating for the service in one army of officers and petty officers from some of the best Spanish regiments of engineers. Besides this, a party of young lieutenants from the three branches of the land forces are to take service in various European armies for two years. Altogether we are getting on. Our raw material is to have a chance at last; and we are now on the high road to have an army and navy that will, together, be a source of national strength instead of national weakness—a guarantee of peace instead of a constant menace to national stability and public order.—*The Southern Cross*, Dec. 20.

[January 14th, 1896.

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 14th, 1896.

The article published elsewhere in regard to the frauds committed at the Santos custom-house needs a word of explanation. The exposé in Congress by Senator Ramiro Barcellos was very largely misleading, for it gave only a partial and *ex parte* statement of the case and attributed the fault to certain firms which had attended to the dispatching of merchandise for the interior. Further investigations are developing extensive frauds in this custom-house, consequently it is not improbable that the officials were parties to the particular frauds of which the Rio Grande senator complained. One of the parties involved writes to us that the custom-house refuses to give receipts for duties paid, and when information is sought the officials impose so many delays, formalities and obstacles that it is impossible for them to know just where they stand. A business house is therefore very much at the mercy of its dispatch clerk, especially when the latter is in with a clique of unscrupulous officials. That there have been frauds no one will question, but it remains to be seen how far the Santos custom-house itself is responsible for them.

It is said that the Brazilian reply to the British proposal to submit the Trindade question to arbitration conveys a refusal to accept that method of settlement because the Brazilian government considers its claims to be indisputable. This decision is, in our opinion, a serious error, for it not only closes the way to an honorable settlement, but it deals a treacherous blow to the principle of arbitration itself. Governments are very much like individuals—they like to escape from a false position without humiliation and loss of dignity. If we wish to remain on friendly terms, we ought to let our opponent choose his own way out of such a difficulty, and this holds quite as true with nations as individuals. We have no doubt whatever but that the British government wishes to find such a way out of the Trindade entanglement, and it proposed arbitration as such a means. This government has permitted itself to be influenced by chauvinist prejudices, however, and arbitration is refused. As for the reason given, if it is valid then all arbitration in future becomes a farce. If a government may decline arbitration because its case is indisputable, then it follows, logically, that it will accept arbitration only when its case is doubtful. To accept arbitration, then, is a virtual admission of a weak or doubtful claim. No nation will care to employ arbitration on any such terms.

The continued protest against the new imposts and the apparent inability of the treasury officials to devise means for carrying them into force, raises the question again:—Is it not possible to have the law declared null and void because of its unconstitutionality? It will be seen from a letter published elsewhere that the courts have intervened in such questions; consequently they might be appealed to again. It is our conviction that the citizen is under every obligation to resist an unjust law. If his rights and privileges are abridged, if he is oppressed, if his liberty is restricted, or his property taken from him, he is morally bound to appeal to the courts. And in this his neighbors should encourage and assist him, for all are equally interested in the

correction of abuses on the part of those in authority. It must be remembered that these officials are not the government; they are only the representatives of the government, and are therefore responsible for their acts. If such laws as this abominable revenue budget could be declared null and void by the Supreme Tribunal, the legislator would be more careful in his work. It might induce him to study the constitution a little more closely, so that such blunders might be avoided in the future. At any rate, we are certain that immediate efforts should be made to have the law suspended. We have no patience with those who tamely submit to every imposition, in order to avoid offending the authorities. One imposition always leads to another, and the victim gains nothing but kicks for his submissiveness. The man who fights may not always win, but in the end he gains more than the man who always yields. As war has been declared against the foreigner in chauvinist circles, and as these discriminating taxes are but part of their plans, let us see if something can not be done to hold them in check. The foreign banks and companies have rights under the constitution which even the legislator must respect, but he will not do so unless they compel him.

The appearance on Sunday of another monarchist manifesto signed by some of the most prominent statesmen of the old regime, is certainly full of significance. Apparently the monarchist movement has been making rapid strides in the last six months, but in reality this growth is but little more than the expression of opinions which a very large percentage of Brazilians have held from the beginning. It has been currently believed, and the government has carefully nourished the belief, that the revolution of 1889 was a popular one and that the people are ardently in favor of the republic. The revolution, in fact, was nothing but a military revolt, of which a handful of so-called republicans made use to overthrow the monarchy. The people had nothing whatever to do with it and they take no interest in it. That they have ever voted in favor of the republic, everyone knows to be untrue; they have never had a chance. In the elections since held, they have manifested their interest by remaining away from the polls. The prominent men of the monarchy have also nearly all abstained from participation in the new government. From this it would seem that a very large percentage of the people have not unreservedly accepted the republic, but have maintained an attitude of neutrality, or non-participation. In view of the abuses and blunders of republican governments since 1889, of the extreme demoralization which has fallen upon every public department, and of the disorganization of the treasury, many of these men have concluded that now is the time to declare themselves. And it may confidently be assumed that the few who have so spoken are but the outposts of the army which will follow. For this the republicans have only themselves to blame. They have grossly abused their opportunities. They have misgoverned the country and plunged it into disorder and distress. They have enormously increased public expenditure and the public debt; and to meet this they have increased taxation to a crushing extent. If the people to-morrow demand restoration, the men who are responsible will be, not those who issue these manifestoes, but the promoters of misrule who have had the direction of public affairs during the last six years.

From the rapid increase in the yellow fever mortality during the past week, it will be seen that our warnings have again been justified. For the past two months we have been urging the adoption of better sanitary measures in order to counteract a threatened epidemic of fever; but, as the custom is in this city, nothing effective has been done. Until the epidemic is actually upon us, the sanitary authorities never think of precautions. Year after year we go through exactly the same experiences: apathy and neglect in the cool season; excited and profitless measures during the epidemics. It seems impossible for these officials to foresee an emergency, and to provide against fever by cleaning out the more dangerous sources of infection during cool weather. Money enough is spent in this city to insure its healthfulness, if it were properly applied. Rio de Janeiro ought to be healthy in every

particular, and would be if its people would observe the simplest laws of hygiene. Fresh air, pure water, cleanliness, wholesome food, the prompt removal of all garbage, the avoidance of all excesses in the hot season—the observance of these would ensure them against all these deadly epidemics. Instead of attending to such simple matters, they spend their money on improvements which could easily be deferred, and on the salaries of an army of worthless officials. Nothing is done to improve the São Lourenço, or the crowded, low-lying districts of São Cristóvão. The hundreds of *corticos* in the city, which are known to be hot-beds of infection, are allowed to remain as before—dirty, crowded and pestiferous. And then, when one ventires to sound a note of warning and to predict a bad season, these self-satisfied officials call him a pessimist and sneer at the warning. Year after year, the same experience is repeated, but no one derives any wisdom from it. The Brazilian is very much like the butterfly; he enjoys himself in fine weather and when the sun is shining. The world is all beautiful, and to him there is no disastrous to-morrow. He exercises no forethought and he makes no provision for the future. The epidemic disturbs him, but when it is gone it is forgotten. It never occurs to him that next year it will again return. Of course it is now too late for precautions, for the epidemic is upon us. During the last twelve days there have been 175 deaths from fever in this city, or an average of 14 1/2 a day. As the rate has been steadily going up, we must conclude that the disease is spreading and is becoming more virulent. As it is unusual for an epidemic to begin so early in the season, we must conclude that we have a bad time before us. Now, what do our sanitary authorities propose to do? Will they have the foul places cleaned? Will they enforce proper sanitary observances in the crowded places of the city? And will they try to provide the people with wholesome food? With the added costs which the new tariff compels, food will naturally become dearer and poorer in quality, all of which will be prejudicial to health. Will they not at least protest against these abnoxious imposts in the interests of public health?

THE NEW TAXES.

According to the circular sent out to all the custom-houses by the minister of finance, the import duties this year will be double what they were last year (because of the change in the basis of valuation from 24 to 12 pence per milreis), but the surtaxes of 50 and 60 per cent. are suppressed while those of 30 and 40 per cent. established in the budget for 1895 are retained.

From the foregoing dispositions are excepted the following articles which will pay the special duties mentioned, without surtaxes:

Bear, \$1200 per kilo; liqueur and sparkling wines of all descriptions, 35000 per kilo; gin, \$1500 per kilo; alcohol, for pharmaceutical purposes, unchanged; ginn arabic, coarse, 600 reis per kilo; sheet tin, 30 reis per kilo; perfumery, 5500 per kilo; playing cards, 1800 per pack, or 5500 per kilo when in sheets; uncut; sardines, 1800 per kilo; all other fish, unclassified, \$1500 per kilo; bags, plain, not specified, 15500 per kilo; bagging, etc., No. 564 class 17, the distinctions as to threads, finish, etc., being suppressed, 900 reis; capsules, confis, drageas, medicinal *herbolais*, whose rate will be 40 per cent., official value \$73200 and duty \$29280; medicinal elixirs, liquors, wines, syrups, and solutions, whose rate will be 30 per cent., official value \$2750, and duty \$6225; fluid magnesia of Murray and other manufacturers, same as elixirs; medicinal pastilles, whose rate will be 40 per cent., official value \$83625, and duty \$3450; compressed medicinal pastilles, rate 45 per cent., official value \$1200, duty \$4800; pills, medicinal boluses, granules and grains of every description, whose rate will be 40 per cent., official value \$165500, duty \$62600; saraparilla, the same duty as elixirs; plain cotton yarn for warp or wool, natural or white, 300 reis per kilo; colored dyed 400 reis; wooden matches, 35200 per kilo; matches of all other descriptions \$4500 per kilo; soaps, saponils, etc., unsealed, \$1200 per kilo; ordinary enamel or cobalt vitrified for potter's use, 25500 per kilo; pure cyanate of potassium the same as crude cyanate; oil, paints to pay on gross weight including package; bottled wines to pay the same tax on bottles and package; the bottles, demijohns, pots, flasks and wooden boxes, knocked down or not, when imported under conditions resembling those which contain liquids or marks of foreign beverages, labelled or not, will pay the same as the beverages indicated; the weight per square metre of casemates of wool, or cotton and wool mixed is elevated to 500 grammes; coarse salt will pay 15 reis per kilo.

The merchandise shipped for Brazil up to December 31st last will be admitted under the old rates.

Owing to various complicated requirements, such as stamping all beverages in the bottles, which is impossible of adjustment, the regulation as for the execution of these taxes have not yet been issued. The stamp taxes, also, are of uncertain application and have given rise to many protest. These stamp taxes include 100 reis on each bank pass-book receipt in account current, 20 reis on broker's contracts and cheques independent of the

proportional stamp, 100 reis per 1,000\$, or fraction thereof, on the pay notes for money paid into the banks, and 15000 on the *termos de responsabilidade* executed in the custom-house. Bills of health will also bear a stamp of 20\$00.

A tax of 1/10 per cent. by buyer and seller on time operations in exchange or coin, 2 1/2 per cent. on the dividends of national and foreign companies with offices in the national capital, and on the foreign companies with offices in the states; 1/20 per cent. on the business results of the branches of foreign banks and companies; 5 per cent. on the premiums of all new insurances of foreign life companies after January 1, 1896; 2 per cent. on the capital of national lotteries and 3 per cent. on those of state lotteries whose tickets are offered for sale in the national capital; 2 per cent. on all public salaries, including those of the executive and Congress.

FALY'S PROGNOSTICATIONS FOR 1896.

According to Professor Faly's calculations the following are the critical dates for this year:—

January	14c	3:31
do	30a	4:33
February	13b	3:55
do	28a	4:48
March	14b	3:63
do	29a	4:82
April	13b	3:51
do	27a	4:31
May	12c	3:22
do	26b	3:80
June	11c	3:14
do	25c	3:35
July	10b	3:03
do	24c	3:43
August	[9a]	4:28
do	[23b]	3:63
September	7a	4:69
do	23b	3:63
October	6a	4:73
do	21b	3:47
November	5a	4:31
do	20c	3:05
December	4b	3:76
do	20c	3:18

NOTE.

a... Days of first order or serious.

b... " " second order, or regular.

c... " " third do., or slight.

[] Days of eclipses and the most serious of all.

The numerical values represent the intensity of the tides according to the formula of Laplace.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Pianhy there are 22,571 electors.

—In the year 1895 there were 1,541 deaths in the city of Fortaleza, Ceará.

—The municipal elections in Bahia have been postponed to March 22.

—At Campa Largo, Bahia, several persons have been assaulted by policemen.

—A successful trial of the new electric light plant was made at Maciço on the 17th ult.

—The construction of the new reservoir in the Consolação suburb of São Paulo has been initiated.

—Gen. Galvão states that he has never wished to be a candidate for the office of governor of Bahia.

—In Santos during the month of December there were 135 deaths, of which only one was caused by yellow fever.

—The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro is discussing a project for the introduction of 100,000 immigrants.

—During the past year there were 1,900 deaths, 2,141 births and 427 marriages in the municipality of Campinas, São Paulo.

—The collector of the Banco de Manaus, who had disappeared with 100,000\$, has been arrested. All the money except 2,000\$ has been recovered.

—On Rue Boa Viagem, Niterói, there has been collected the sum of 1,250\$ to assist the municipal government in levelling and repaving the street.

—Quartermaster Arthur Maria Antunes of the 3rd corps of the police brigade of Minas Gerais, who is responsible for a shortage of 6,000\$, has been arrested at Bahia.

—There were 56 suicides in the state of São Paulo during the past year, of which 21 were in the capital. In addition, there were 12 unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide.

—In the gubernatorial campaign in Espírito Santo official pressure, it is stated, is openly and scandalously used for the purpose of defeating Senator Domingos Vicente.

—Gen. Galvão had a cordial reception not only at Bahia but also at Valença, where he went on the 11th inst., and where the citizens of all classes and political creeds united to do him honor.

—In the café at the Praia Grande station there was a fight on the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock p.m. A sergeant of the 38th battalion of infantry and two policemen were wounded. Four arrests were made.

—In Santos the prosecuting attorney has reported in favor of the indictment of Fabio Paulista, who is accused of being the principal author of the attack on the printing offices of the *Jornal do Povo* and *Santos Commercial*.

—The gambling mania has arrived at such an extreme in Bahia that the native papers have been compelled to denounce it and to call upon the authorities for its repression. This implies that the vice has become very bad indeed.

—In Bahia, the citizens of the municipal districts of S. João de Paraguassú, Brejo Grande, Bon Jesus, Rio das Conchas, Meirias and Japaratuba have organized themselves into an association for protection against bandits.

The *Jornal do Povo*, of Santos, whose office was destroyed by a mob of firemen on Dec. 5th, has resumed publication. As yet nothing has been done with the authors of the outrage, beyond an investigation *para assegurar*.

In São Paulo a monarchist club has been organized among the students. The *Commerce* says that many young men of good position and bright prospects are declared monarchists, while in the law school their number is large.

A well-known planter of Rio Claro, Sr. Arthur Guimaraes, has lately received an anonymous letter threatening him with death if he does not deposit a large sum of money in a certain place. It is true that most of criminals were broken up.

—And now Campinas wants a "moderate" *cartola*? If someone is willing to build it as a private investment, we see no objection to supplying the want, but it will be a gross abuse of power to use the tax-payers' money for that purpose.

—During the past year there were 55,087 immigrant arrivals at Santos, of which 67,409 were Italians, 13,135 Spaniards, 12,818 Portuguese, 1,200 Aussrians, 301 Turks, 133 Germans, 130 Russians, and the balance of other nationalities.

—The senatorial election in Minas on Sunday last seems to have resulted in favor of Fernando Lobo, the complainant minister of Floriano Peixoto. His presence in the senate will add nothing to the hopes of those who are working for better things.

—According to the Comissão Geográfica the rainfall in the city of S. Paulo in December was 22.3 millimetres. The average temperature for the month was 73.3° Fahr., the maximum (29th) being 101.5°, and the minimum (11th) being 59°.

—Letters from Pernambuco state that, when the legislature meets to count the votes at the recent election, Barbusca, Lima's friends will endeavor to cause the election to be annulled for the purpose of holding a new election in which Júlio de Mello will be the official candidate.

—A Bahia telegram of the 9th inst. states that Dr. Octavino César Corrêa de Araújo was stabbed on the previous day by João Corrêa da Silva, postmaster of Villa Viçosa, who succeeded in effecting his escape. The wounded man died on the 9th at 3 o'clock a.m.

—In Bahia much discontent has been caused by the removal of the national telegraph office to the upper town, which is a great inconvenience to business men. But how about the comfort of the telegraph officials? In these improved times the convenience of business men is the last thing to be considered.

—It is said Dr. Arthur Thiré, the well-known mining engineer formerly connected with the Ouro Preto school of mines, has accepted an offer from the state government of Rio de Janeiro to take charge of the agricultural school which it is proposed to found somewhere in the southern part of the state.

—It is deserving of notice that while an independent telegram from the Rio Grande frontier says that Júlio Francisco's force has been paid off, that its commander refuses to disband his men and is among them from private sources, General Savaget reports the same body as paid and disbanded. Is General Savaget trying to deceive the government, or is he himself deceived?

—The *Chanil*, of Juiz de Fora, has passed into new hands and will, it is said, take on a new political character. Its new proprietors are favorable to a return to the old regime, but will not make the paper an avowed organ of the monarchists. The abuses committed by the so-called republicans are thus driving all conservative and respectable people back into the ranks of the monarchists.

—We published some time ago an account of the destruction of the residence and plantation buildings of a planter in the vicinity of S. Carlos do Pinhal, who had paid no attention to a demand for money. It is now stated that similar demands have been made on other planters and the chief of police of the state of S. Paulo left on the 9th inst. with 100 policemen for S. Carlos for the purpose of investigating the matter.

—A São Paulo alderman is proposing to present a project to the municipal council for the concession of certain favors for the construction of a modern theatre in that city. Better pay the municipal debts and make the city decently clean and attractive first. This craze about building theatres should be repressed. Inasmuch as certain capitalists are talking of expending \$600,000 in building a theatre, why not let them do it without "favors"?

—At the meeting of the municipal chamber of Niterói on Friday considerable concern was expressed at the idea of the Jurujuba hospital being used for small-pox patients and at the report of the government's intention to establish a military hospital on the Largo do S. Domingos. The president professed to have learned from good authority that the military hospital would not be established and that the utmost precaution would be taken for the complete isolation of the Jurujuba hospital.

—Last year we called attention to the disgraceful fact that the sewage drains, from some of the streets in Santos discharge into the river along the new quays. Much harm was done last year, but no steps were taken to correct the evil. Even the so-called sanitary commission did not see anything hurtful or unsightly in such an arrangement. Now we see that the Chargeau Reunis company has given notice that its owners will no longer go alongside these quays because of these pestiferous drains. That yellow-fever should decimate such a place as Santos is not at all surprising.

—**RIO GRANDE DO SUL.**
Complying at last with the demand of the press, the minister of war caused to be published on Tuesday in the *Diário Oficial* his order for censoring Gen. Galvão. The press continues to demand the publication of Galvão's letter in regard to the interview of which an account was published in the *Jornal do Brasil*.

On Sunday the *Jornal do Commercio* published the letter addressed to Gen. Galvão by the President. In this letter, which was forwarded by telegraph to the *Jornal* by its correspondent in Bahia, the President warmly thanks and eulogizes Gen. Galvão, to whose patriotic devotion to the interests of this country he attributes the glory of pacifying, in spite of almost insuperable difficulties, the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

He probably knows too well, however, that those difficulties have not been entirely overcome and that pacification is still far from being complete. Nearly every day telegrams are received showing that the *Castilhistas* are fully determined not to respect the rights of the federalists, nor to observe the terms of the treaty of Aug. 23.

Recently the attacks of the *Castilhistas* have been directed towards members of the press. On the 9th inst. in the streets of Pelotas Dr. Almeida Pires, a *Castilhista*, fired four revolver shots, one of which took effect, at the revolutionary journalist Afonso da Silveira Nunes and then, dropping his revolver, fled, pursued by the wounded man, and succeeded in making his escape. Municipal guards who witnessed the scene refused to arrest the criminal.

Abelino Moncayo, editor of the *Brasil*, and Thalino Amorim, editor of the *Bisturi*, have been assaulted by *Castilhistas*, Amorim being severely wounded by a blow on the head.

Alvâniamento Tihemico Chaves, an ex-revolutionary, was arrested and held in custody for eight days, being forced during this time to work on the streets. At the same place another revolutionist has recently been assaulted by *Castilhistas*.

On the 9th inst. the *Correio do Povo*, of Porto Alegre, published a letter of Col. Reinhold Ludwig appealing to Júlio de Castilhos to put an end to the crimes that are committed with impunity by the police authorities in Taquara do Novo Minho. In that district, he says, aged men whose respectable character caused them to be generally esteemed, have been cruelly tortured and even murdered on the simple suspicion of being federalists. The people, he adds, tired of these outrages, are inclined to expel the police authorities, but have been advised to wait and see whether the state government will cause justice to be done. It is stated that those police authorities have since been dismissed at the instance of Col. Thomas Flores; but no steps have been taken to punish them for their crimes. It moreover appears that the criminal who wounded Belisario Baptista at Caixias will likewise go unpunished, the police investigation having evidently been a mere farce. A similar result is to be expected from the investigation ordered by Col. Flores, who for this purpose has appointed a court of inquiry, in regard to the crimes committed by Col. Firmino Pinto and his men at Conceição do Arroio.

Cols. Prestes Guinamae and Felício Porto are still prevented from returning to their homes by Senator Pinheiro Machado's brother, Col. Salvador Pinheiro, who still keeps a brigade of irregular troops under arms at S. Luiz.

A telegram of the 11th states that Capt. Manoel Domingues (brother of Capt. Luiz Domingues, one of the victims of militay murder in Santa Barbara) has been sent to S. Luiz to pay and disarm those troops.

It is officially announced that on the 6th inst. Júlio Francisco's men were finally paid and disarmed. It appears, however, that, although they received orders to disband, they continue to maintain their organization and have armed themselves with the lances of whose manufacture we gave an account in a previous issue.

The 10th corps of irregular troops, which was stationed at Itaqui, is said to have been disbanded.

From the accounts presented to the Ponto Alegre custom-house by Gen. Hippolito it appears that this officer up to March, 1895, received £600,000£743 of government money, of which £600,000 passed through the hands of Dr. Vicentino Monteiro, then minister at Montevideo.

The government is reported to be sending more troops to Rio Grande. The 3rd regiment of artillery, which has just arrived, are from S. Paulo, and it is asserted, leave in a few days for that state, and it is asserted that the 8th regiment of cavalry, now in Minas Geraes, and the 10th regiment, now in Santa Catharina, will also be sent. On the other hand Col. Bormann has been withdrawn, but has left too of his own at Passo Fundo.

Gen. Savaget, temporary commander of the district, is expected to leave on the 16th for Pára and will be succeeded in the command, until the arrival of Gen. Cantuaria, by Col. Thomas Flores.

It was expected that Gen. Cantuaria would complete yesterday the organisation of his staff.

It is stated that Capt. Júlio Clemente Torres, who has an estate in the vicinity of Jaguariúna, intends applying for compensation for property destroyed by the 3rd battalion of infantry in December, 1894.

Julin de Castilhos has at last published a law regulating the impeachment of the head of the state government. He has recently been vigorously attacked by the *República*. Honório Baptista's paper, for having failed, during an administration which has now lasted nearly three years, to publish a law on this subject. It also attacks the new police law which, it says, is contrary to Júlio's own constitution.

Dr. Fernando Abbott, Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires, has obtained a leave of absence and is returning to Rio Grande. His trip is supposed to be dictated by political motives.

On Sunday Silveira Martins took passage for Europe, being accompanied on board by a large number of friends. Some days ago at a breakfast at Montevideo, one of his friends in toasting him expressed the belief that Silveira Martins would never rest until Brazil is entirely free from tyranny.

The eminent Rio-Grandense in responding to the toasts emphasized the fact that his judge had always been conciliatory and that he had never failed to recommend patience and moderation.

He is willing, he said, to cooperate with anyone who will work to reconstruct the country in accord with liberal principles.

One of the speakers, on this occasion, suggested that statues of Gunnarini, Sarava and Salvanha da Gama should be erected at Porto Alegre.

THE RIO NEWS.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Campinas tramway line carried 61,991 passengers during the month of December.

—In the city of Ubá, Minas Geraes, the work of laying the rails for the tramway has been commenced.

—The number of persons who have season tickets on the hotel and railway from here to Petrópolis is estimated at 400.

—The receipts of the Sohail railway, in Ceará, for the month of November were 17,780\$40, and expenditures £1,215\$579.

—The excursion train to Nova Friburgo now leaves on Wednesdays and Saturdays and returns on Fridays and Mondays.

—It is stated that the S. Christóvão company will shortly place express cars on the Santa Amélia line of its tramway. These cars will ply between 3:38 and 6:38 p.m.

—The heavy rains of Saturday night last caused some extensive landslips on the Central, which are not yet even removed. Passenger traffic is possible only by transfers on foot, but all freight traffic has been suspended.

—The director of the Central railway is said to have found that there were some two hundred employees on that line who had not given the bonds required by the regulations. In correcting this abuse several have lost their places through inability to find bondsmen.

—A passenger train on the Sorocaba line was derailed between S. José and Córcau on the 7th inst., caused by an animal on the track. The locomotive and several coaches were thrown off the rails, but fortunately no one was injured. The Sorocaba line is not fenced.

—The municipality of Campinas has granted a concession with an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 400,000\$, for a cheap railway from that city to a place called Funil, six leagues distant in a mountainous district. The guarantee is for 15 years. The grantee must purchase 1,200 *hectares* of land on which to locate colonists.

—The S. Paulo Railway Co.'s income tax case has been decided by the House of lords, the Lord Chancellor deciding that the company's head office being in London, its business must also be considered as transacted in London. The company must therefore pay income tax on the whole of its profits and gains, irrespective of the residence of its shareholders.

—The S. Paulo Railway Co. has been actively pushing forward the surveys for the new line between Santos and S. Paulo. The explorations have been made along the valley of the Rio Catavina, and are completed, notwithstanding the bad weather. The engineers are now computing the cost of the projected line. Surveys for the double track between S. Paulo and Jamilândia are also in progress.

—The new time table on the Central for the São Paulo trains is, we understand: direct train 5 a.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 5:15 p.m.; express train 6 a.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 8:35 p.m. From S. Paulo the direct train leaves 7 a.m. and the express at 5 a.m., arriving here at 7:25 and 6:50 p.m. respectively. This time table enters into force on the 15th, but it is doubtful whether it will last long.

—On the 2nd inst. the President signed the bill, passed by Congress, granting to the Companhia Leopoldina an extension of two years to the time fixed for completing the line from Santo Eduardo to Cachoeira do Itapemirim. The company will also construct extensions from Ilheus to Barra da Bonança and from Macaco à Correia, these Indians and as soon as circumstances permit, it will extend the Santo Eduardo line to Bonfim Jesus da Itapemirim.

—On Thursday the conductors and drivers of the Nictheroy trams struck for higher wages, demanding 2500\$ per diem in place of 2500\$ which they were receiving. They also demanded the dismissal of assistant-manager Alfredo Antônio Glória and the employee Arthur Silva. Manager José Ignacio de Carvalho, who was accused by the directors of counterfeiting at the strike, tendered his resignation and was enthusiastically cheered by the strikers. Sixty conductors and drivers were engaged in Rio, but on their arrival at Nictheroy were afraid to go to work and 40 recrossed the bay. The station was guarded by 20 policemen, who arrested two of the plotters from Rio on the charge of disorderly conduct. Other arrests were made on the following day, some of them being of persons who are supposed to have instigated the strike. There appears to have been no fighting, but in some places the tracks were torn up and others stones were placed on the line to prevent the running of cars. On Friday 68 more drivers and conductors arrived from Rio and 20 of those in the service of the company returned to their work. At 7 o'clock a.m. there arrived from Petrópolis 50 policemen, and at 9:45 the first cars left the station, each carrying two policemen with loaded guns. No attempt was made to interrupt the traffic, which continued with some regularity during the day. It had been intended that the cars should quit running at 8 o'clock p.m., but it was afterwards decided to keep them at work all night.

COFFEE NOTES

—In the vicinity of Brejões, there is a 20-year-old coffee tree which, according to the *Luz de Araras*, produced last year 60 pounds of coffee. The tree is so tall that in gathering the coffee a ladder has to be used.

—The country along the line of the Oeste de Minas railway, which formerly imported coffee, is now shipping this staple to Rio de Janeiro, the quantity thus shipped amounting in December to 450 tons. In the last five years over 7,000,000 coffee trees have been planted in these districts.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Chilean minister took leave of the President yesterday.

—Gen. Pires Ferreira has been appointed temporarily director of the arsenal.

—Gen. Francisco Carlos da Luz has been succeeded in the command of the military school by Gen. Miguel Maia Girard.

—Colonel Oliveira Soerga, of royal army fame, has returned to this capital and has presented himself at headquarters.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of Saturday announced that the protocol of the first commercial treaty between Brazil and Chile is ready for signing.

—In the municipal council of this city there has been introduced a bill offering a premium of 50,000\$ for the best history of the Federal District.

—According to the *Comissão de S. Paulo*, the minister of war is on bad terms not only with the President, but with the adjutant-general of the army.

—Col. Antônio Ilha Moreira has tendered his resignation of the office of vice-director of the arsenal. Apparently he objects to serving with Pires Ferreira.

—The Portuguese minister, Conselheiro Thomaz de Rebeira, who has enjoyed an unusual popularity here, left on the 10th instant, for Lisbon on the French steamer *Irish*.

—The police are now watching the *Brasileiros*' gambling dens to compel their observance of the law. Would it not be better to close them up altogether, and use the police to watch the thieves?

—The celebrated Capt. Marcos Cunha Matos de Campos, who is accused of being responsible for the military mutiny at Setúbal, has been transferred from the 32nd to the 12th battalion of infantry.

—Persons residing in Rio Real Grande and Desterro de Feirreira complain that they get microscopic fish in their drinking water. With exchange at 94, per 1800 they must not expect to get whales.

—In a petition addressed to the war department Freidrich Emilio Freidal claims to have served without any pay in the Battalion Franco Alvaro. If Freidal can prove what he says he can make his fortune in a thime museum.

—Commissary Conceição, who was responsible for the irregularities committed in the purchase of vegetables for the cruiser *Minas Geraes*, has been relieved of his place on board that cruiser and appointed to a position in the Matto Grosso Police.

—On Friday night longhairs entered the home of Dr. Ranil Penedimundo at No. 255 Rua Senador Pompeu and carried off 105,000\$ in money, a gold watch and chain worth 700\$500 and two funds, which he had packed for a trip to S. Paulo on Saturday.

—Col. Eugenio de Melo, one of the officers who were captured by the revolutionaries in Paraná in January, 1896, is in this city, having arrived last Tuesday, on a leave of absence, from Rio Grande do Norte, where he has been in command of the 34th battalion of infantry.

—The protocol of the commercial treaty between Brazil and Chile was signed last Friday. It is stated that among the provisions of the treaty there is one for holding simultaneously an exhibition of Chilean products in this city and of Brazilian products in Santiago.

—During the year 1895 the botanical garden was visited by 45,000 persons against 34,000 in 1894. Of the visitors last year 3,622 were strangers passing through the city, against 929 in 1894. In 1895 the visitors were comprised of 22,180 men, 14,718 women and 8,188 children.

—The *Gazeta* says that a skillful pickpocket went to the chief of police the other day to ask for work. During the interview he improved an opportunity to pick the chief's pocket of a watch and chain. We can confidently predict that who there is no thief who will get his just deserts when caught.

—The minister of finance has informed the board of bankers *Caixa Económica dos Estados* that it will do well to continue to hold office until after the election of a bond to succeed it. But, as the same will no longer consent to serve, Broker João Jaime de Campos has taken his place.

—According to telegraphic advices from Buenos Aires, Dr. Garcia Mezua, has been transferred from the Argentine legation in Rio de Janeiro to that in Washington. His successor as minister to Brazil will be Dr. Ezequiel P. Costa, a prominent journalist, formerly connected with the staff of *Veja Vaca*.

—The minister of war, it is stated, has issued orders for prosecuting Col. Firmino, a politician belonging to the government party, at Parati, S. Paulo, who is said to be in default to account in a satisfaction for military expenses in the time of the late revolution.

—One of our morning papers published an extraordinary portion on the morning of the 10th and called it Pan's Kruger, in reference to the president of the Republic, for having published an article recommending the employment of violence in the overthrow of republican institutions in Brazil. It should not be forgotten that this journal has a facsimile among its founders, and is therefore not responsible for violent language. It shall not be classed with *O Jornal*.

—The minister of justice has ordered the prose attorney of the Federal District to bring a criminal suit against the journal *Brazil* for having published an article recommending the employment of violence in the overthrow of republican institutions in Brazil. It should not be forgotten that this journal has a facsimile among its founders, and is therefore not responsible for violent language. It shall not be classed with *O Jornal*.

—During the first twelve days of this month there have been 175 deaths from yellow fever in this city, an average of little over 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a day. When we consider that this is more than the number of deaths during the whole of December, it will be apparent that the disease is spreading with alarming rapidity.

—On the 10th inst. the notorious Conde de Selválio Pinto was again arrested and placed in the detenção. This was in conformity with a sentence just rendered by Dr. Lima Drummond, *juez da corte criminal*, who pronounced the prisoner guilty of a theft of the *auto* (documents, evidence, etc.) in a case in which he is interested.

—On the 10th three more employees of the mint were dismissed, because they dared to complain of the director. It is said that the dismissal followed immediately the receipt of an official communication, presumably on this subject. Dr. Ennes de Souza is a great republican in theory, but in practice he believes in a dictatorial form of government.

—Lawyer Alfredo Gonzaga da Costa, in view of the order of the chief of police prohibiting his entrance into the central police office and its dependencies, applied some time ago to the minister of justice, asking him to cancel the order. This minister declines to do, alleging that he does not prevent Gonzaga da Costa from pleading before the police authorities.

—D. Maria Coelho de Moura has complained to the police that Eugenio Pereira, to whom she rented a room, has not only failed to pay her rent, but has also stolen from her a turkey and four chickens and tried to borrow money in her name. It can hardly be said that Eugenio is a desirable lodger, but the police have nevertheless ventured to give him quarters at the casa da detenção.

—After having so many shade trees cut down in the public streets, we are glad to see that many others are being planted. It will take years for them to grow large enough to give much shade, but still it is something to look forward to. We now hope to see the constitution so amended that a householder can shoot any man who attempts to cut down or mutilate one of these shade trees.

—The minister of justice has informed the minister of finance that the provisions of Art. 73 of the constitution, Art. 2 of the law of June 2, 1892, and law of October 14, 1895, do not prevent Dr. Ennes de Souza from holding simultaneously the office of director of the mint and a professorship in the Polytechnic School. The law against accumulations must not be taken seriously.

—The official returns for the first half of December, published last week, state that there were 542 births, 680 deaths and 107 marriages in that period. The port arrivals were 34,153 and the departures 14,610. Of the deaths 51 were from yellow-fever, 71 from small-pox (including 2 at Jurujuba), 2 from measles, 2 from typhoid fever, 8 from beri-beri, 68 from malarial causes and 110 from pulmonary consumption.

—The minister of finance has ordered the treasury agency at Curytiba to pay to D. Guilherme Seixas Schleider the *montepio* pension which had been withheld from her in virtue of Minister Cassiano's celebrated circular No. 36 confounding the pensions of so-called traitors to the republic. D. Guilhermina is the widow of José Lourenço Schleider, who was one of the victims of the military murder at kilometre 65 on the Paraná railway.

—The war department has given Col. Serra Martins, commander of the 40th battalion of infantry, a leave of absence so that he may go to Pernambuco and take his seat in the legislature of that state, to which he belongs. It is a singular idea, this permitting military officers to hold legislative offices, which requires leave of absence in order to perform the duties of the other office. And how about the accumulation? Will Col. Serra Martins draw two salaries?

—The government has fixed the number of students at the military school in this city at 650, of which 250 are officers and 400 privates. The Rio Grande school will have 200 officers and 200 privates, and the Ceara school 100 officers and 300 privates. This gives an aggregate of 1,310 military student for the whole country, or about six times the number educated by the United States. It would be instructive to know what need Brazil can have for so many military officers?

—The bill, voted by Congress, for increasing the pay of certain judges and judiciary officials was signed by the President on the 6th inst. The increase in the pay of judges of the supreme court is \$500 a month and that of judges of the court of appeals \$200. The pay of officers of the supreme court is increased 30%. The pay of retired judges of the supreme court will be calculated in conformity with these alterations only for those who serve for ten years after the promulgation of this order.

—The minister of foreign affairs delivered Brazil's reply to the British arbitration proposal on the 7th inst. It is said to contain a decided refusal to submit the Trindade dispute to arbitration, because the Brazilian government considers its case to be indisputable. The *Jornal do Comércio* says that if the island is restored it is not impossible that the Brazilian government will enter into an accord with Sir John Pender, or with the British government, for the landing of a cable on that island.

—The United States government has claimed indemnity from Turkey for the assaults and losses sustained by American missionaries. Suppose the British government now demands that the claim be referred to arbitration, because it affects British interests in that part of the world. And suppose she threatens war if her interference is not honored. And suppose she reminds Uncle Sam that his missionaries had no business in Turkey, and that his meddling in European affairs 4000 miles from home is unnatural, inconsistent, etc. And suppose—but this is quite enough!

—The attention of the sanitary authorities should be directed to the milkmen who supply the people of this city with an important article of food. The stuff they sell under the name of milk is frequently unfit to feed the hogs. And some of the establishments selling Minho milk are not a particle better. The liquid is half water, thickened with flour, starch, chalk, or anything else to suit the purpose. Often it is sour before it can be sold, and then it is mixed with sweet milk. It, of course, can not be boiled. The majority of places where it is sold do not know the rudiments of cleanliness. In a city where there is so much sickness, the authorities should be scrupulously observant of these articles of food.

—Visconde de Ouro Preto and Councillors João Alfredo, Antônio Figueira, Lafayete and Cáthias Afonso have issued a manifesto in which, after explaining the causes which have induced the monarchists to refrain from all participation in public affairs, they assert that in view of the dangers which now threaten the country, a passive attitude is no longer patriotic and it is consequently the duty of every citizen to exert himself to defend the nation from those dangers. They do not propose, they say, to make proselytes to the cause of monarchy. That, they think, the republic itself is doing. What they propose is to form a centre around which patriotic citizens of all political opinions may rally for the purpose of aiding in the work of shielding the country from impending calamities.

—According to some Argentine exchanges the Venezuela boundary commission appointed by President Cleveland consists of Messrs. Lincoln, Phelps and Brewer—the first two being ex-ministers to Great Britain and the last a justice of the Supreme Court. By other telegrams we see the name of M. Coudert mentioned in connection with the commission. Mr. Coudert is a prominent lawyer, and was connected with the Paris arbitration commission on the Beliris sea dispute. If this composition of the commission is correct, it may be considered that a fair and impartial report will be made, but at the same time this will not justify its creation. It is not customary for one nation to appoint commissions to investigate the private affairs of others without even the shadow of an invitation.

—A peculiar case of official negligence and cruelty has just been exposed by the *Gazeta de Notícias*. On the 10th our colleague noted the death of a boy named Joaquim in the lock-up at the police station. On the following day it was stated that the boy died of yellow fever. He was first taken to the Misericórdia, where he was denied admission by the attendant because he considered the boy to be insane. The boy was then taken to the police station and locked up, because of said insanity, but no doctor visited him and he died of yellow fever that night. There are some abuses of this description here in Rio de Janeiro which need vigorous reform. In the first place, a hospital of the importance of the Misericórdia ought to have a competent physician always in attendance, and, in the second place, no ill or deranged person should ever be detained an hour at the police station without a thorough medical examination.

DEATH.

HAINSWORTH.—On January 9th, at São Paulo, of yellow-fever, CHARLES ERNEST HAINSWORTH, of Araçatuba and Santos, in his 27th year.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the city of Ceará there were slaughtered last year 17,125 bees.

—The town of Carangola, Minas Geraes, is to be lighted with electricity.

—The sum of \$120,000 has been subscribed for building a theatre at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo.

—The reported resignation of Dr. Del Vecchio as director of municipal works has been denied.

—It is stated that there are employees of the telephone company who have not received their pay for seven months.

—The phylloxera, it is stated, has made its appearance in the vineyards in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, Minas Geraes.

—The debts of the Banco Industrial e Mercantil, amounting to \$11,000,000, were sold at auction last Tuesday for \$35,000,000.

—Messrs. John Moore & Co. have announced that Mr. David Roberts has been admitted to full partnership in that firm dating from the 1st inst.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that its editor has received from Col. Guillermo Adolfo da Silveira a sugar cane 30 palms long, which has 72 joints.

—On Tuesday last the board of brokers (*camara syndical dos corredores*) tendered its resignation to the minister of finance. This is its way of protesting against the new law.

—There are 779 kilometers of river navigation in the state of São Paulo, distributed as follows: Mogi-Guassu, 200; Piracicaba, 220; Ribeira de Iguape, 154; Jacupiranga, 103; Juquiá, 78; Una, 24.

—The motive power for the electric illumination of Santos will be furnished by the Cubatão waterfall, which was purchased for \$150,000 for that special purpose. The machinery will soon be in place and then the street and house service wires will soon be placed in position.

—We take much pleasure in noting that Robert J. Kinsman Benjamin has been authorized to form a joint-stock company to be called the Cooperativa Nacional. At the present moment there is much need of "cooperativa," particularly if it suffices to give us food, clothes and employment.

—According to a recent statement Messrs. A. Fiorit & Co. have imported a total of 636,044 immigrants under its contracts with the state of São Paulo (1887 to Nov. 1895), the national government (1888 to June 1891), and the Companhia Metropolitana (July 1891 to November 1895).

—A great many persons and corporations are quite ready to accept the help of the newspapers when in difficulties and then quite ignore and forget them when apparently free from difficulties; all the same, neither man nor company can be sure that a day will pass when they may not require the newspaper.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The public gas account of the city of São Paulo for December amounted to \$2,933,870, of which \$24,550,380 covers "differences in exchange," or more correctly "depreciation in the currency." This should figure as a tax upon the country because of its errors in keeping mercenary and incompetent men in important public offices.

—At the meeting of the municipal council on Saturday Intendant Luis Alves proposed that an abatement of 30 per cent. should be made in the municipal taxes of merchants who deal solely in Brazilian products. We should like to ask this patriotic alderman where the Brazilians would now be had it not been for foreigners and foreign products.

—Public feeling is much excited in Santos over the election of a new municipal council, which will have to do with the projected sanitary improvements in that city. As the state is to assist in the undertakings, and as the improvements are estimated to cost not less than \$30,000,000, it is felt that the office of alderman for the next few years will be worth holding.

—In Santos the prosecuting attorney has opened an investigation in regard to the disappearance of the register of municipal contracts. It is a curious state of things, surely, where important public documents are carried on in this way. What security can there be for either the city, or the contractors, when the new improvements, to cost \$30,000,000, are carried into operation? Let us have a little common honesty, gentlemen, and a little impartial punishment of knavery!

—The theatre project in São Paulo has at last taken definite shape, and on the 9th Alderman Penido submitted to the municipal council a proposal, conceding to the party who shall build a theatre suitable for opera, etc., the right to appropriate the site, if necessary, and exemption from all taxes for twenty years. The calls are to be made in São Paulo, Rio and Buenos Aires and will be closed at the end of four months. The theatre must be ready at the end of two years.

—It is said that the new duties on medicines will immeasurably increase the business of Messrs. Ilíac Jaet & Co. This was of course anticipated, as shown by the hurried exodus of our legislators just before their work took effect. In all probability a testimonial will be presented to Congress by the well-known house of Le Febre Amarela, Varioia & Co., in behalf of themselves and their clients, because of this signal proof in their interest in the preservation of a fine-honored national industry.

—The national candles are now at war. One of their creators, Dr. Julio Brandao, opened an exhibitor a few days ago in the industrial exposition, in which he placed some candles made by his competitor, Dr. Julio Ottoni, in 1893, with the object, of course, of showing what progress has been made. It so happens, however, that Dr. Julio Ottoni is a member of the exposition commission, and he at once ordered the show-case covered. This caused a row between the rival doctores, and the tallow is all over the shop and some of it is to be found in the newspapers.

—The São Paulo druggists have issued a circular informing their customers that they have increased their prices 40 to 100 per cent. on the articles affected by the new import duties. Their list includes: 100 per cent. on Murray's and other fluid magnesia, Bristol's sarsaparilla, medicinal pastilles (tablodes) in boxes or tins, gruel and pills in paper boxes; 70 per cent. on syrups in general; 60 per cent. on elixirs, liqueurs, wines, solutions, Knorr's and other antipyretic pastilles; 50 per cent. on sarsaparilla of Ayer, of Radway and others, on pills and granules in bottles, on almond, castor, cod-liver and other oils in bottles; 40 per cent. on all pastilles in bottles and oils in tins.

—We see that the director-general is improving the service at the postoffice, but we can assure him that there is still something to be done. On the 3rd two registered letters were received at the postoffice for the editor of this paper, but only one was sent to us. We called in person and received one of the said letters. Subsequently (on the 10th) we were again at the registered letter department for letters, and the missing letter was not mentioned. On the 11th we called again for more letters, when the clerk informed us that there was an extra one there for which we had no *aviso*. As the letter contained an important document, the loss of which has occasioned complaint, we consider it proper to say that more care should be required from the clerks in this section of the postoffice.

—It is surprising what advertising will do for a genuine article. We learned yesterday that since the introduction into this market of "Odol" the sales have steadily increased till at present the monthly consumption is simply enormous.—*Buenos Aires Herald*. It is an established fact that judicious advertising greatly assists the sale of any article. Besides this it insures much earlier returns. We happen to know of a disinfectant which has been only moderately advertised here, during the past year, and has already secured a very promising foothold in the market and now enjoys good sales. On the other hand, we know of another disinfectant, a good article, which has been much longer in the market but is rarely ever spoken of, simply because its agents do not believe in advertising.

—The committee appointed at the meeting of bankers and merchants held on the 4th inst., presented a formal representation on the subject on the 8th inst. Contrary to expectations they do not deal with the excessive character of the taxes, but with the uncertain interpretation of certain provisions. Of course, as intermediaries they pass the taxes on to their customers, who in the end will have to bear the burden.

—The receipts of the custom-house at this port during the month of December last were as follows:

Imports, schedule.....	5,675,971\$07
du. surtaxes.....	3,247,743 939
du. other taxes, labor and warehouse charges.....	295,000 338
Port dues.....	26,845 362
Export duties.....	29,034 900
Tobacco tax.....	19,316 545
Extraordinary.....	16,924 535
Deposits.....	59,038 716
Hospital tax.....	61,425 585
Municipality.....	22,377 013
Total.....	9,453,738\$831
Increase from November... December.....	1,385,244\$327

The large increase in December was due to the receipt and dispatch of merchandise in anticipation of increased duties in 1896.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The regulations for the new taxes are still under consideration.

—The November receipts of the Pará *recebedoria* amounted to 1,471,445\$464.

—The *recebedoria* of the state of Bahia received 1,422,409\$64 during the past year.

—According to the *Santos Commercial* the city of Santos has a public debt of 1,01,000\$.

—The São Paulo state treasury had a cash balance on hand on the 1st inst. of 4,551,278\$557.

—On the 31st ult. the balance in favor of depositors in the government savings bank (*caixa econômica*) at São Paulo amounted to 6,600,000\$.

—S. Paulo telegram of the 9th inst. states that the investigations in the Santos custom-house have already revealed frauds to the amount of 1,000,000\$.

—The receipts of the *recebedoria* at Campinas, São Paulo, in 1895 amounted to 972,958\$931, and the expenditures 365,360\$481, leaving a net balance of 607,598\$450.

—A project is under discussion in the São Paulo municipal council authorizing an expenditure of 90,000\$ on a piece of land adjoining the hospital for in fection diseases, which it is proposed to turn into a cemetery.

—In December the Pernambuco custom-house yielded 1,963,984\$714, against 1,699,002\$164 in 1894 and 1,644,592\$539 in 1893. The state revenue for the same month was 802,279\$612, against 516,987\$362 last year and 621,077\$543 in 1893.

—The *Plates*, of S. Paulo, publishes a letter of prominent merchants of that city, asking the government to postpone the collection of the new duties on imports, since otherwise they will lose heavily on merchandise ordered in October and November.

—One of the Pernambuco state bonds for 100 reis (about two cents) has made its appearance in this city. It bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and is redeemable in ten years. It is, of course, a subterfuge, an evasion of the law against the issue of currency.

—Congressman Serzedello in one of his recent articles intimates that he proposed a plan of retrenchment that would have produced a reduction of from 80 to 100 thousand contos per annum in the public expenditure, but that Congress refused to adopt it. Let the tax-payers take note of the statement.

—Messrs. Holworthy & Ellis, of Santos, have advised the municipal council that the banker, J. Henry Schroeder, is ready to enter into negotiations for the projected new foreign loan, notwithstanding the fact that the loan of 1887 is not yet liquidated. The municipal council says, however, that it is not seeking a foreign loan.

—It is said that the municipal council of this city has given up all idea of a foreign loan (and probably with good reason), and will try to float an internal loan through the Banco Nacionais. The misgovernment of this city, and the recklessness and incapacity of the men now in charge of its affairs, will not make such a loan very popular.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* bears that the Banco da República has agreed to sell the new edifice, as it stands, on Rua 1º de Março, to the government for 3,000,000\$. The *caixa da amortização* (redemption bureau) will then be moved into this edifice as soon as it is finished. It promises to be the finest public building in Rio.

—Questions have now arisen as to the necessity of the 10 per cent. surtax on stamped paper. It transpires, however, that this vexatious statute was made permanent by various laws and regulations, and is therefore not subject to annual budget authorizations. It is to be observed that a stamp tax in Brazil is very rarely given up. The scale of taxation is a rising one, always.

Santa Rita	Falmouth	10 Dec.
Santos	Cadiz	22 Nov.
Santo Tomé	Cadiz	21 Dec.
Santos	Pensacola	21
Santos	Brunswick	25 Nov.
Santos	Westervick	25
Santos	Orpata	25
Porto Alegre	Cardiff	26 Dec.
W. H. C. & Co.	Wishy	26 Dec.
W. H. C. & Co.	Baltimore	7 Dec.
White Wings	Pascagoula	..
White Wings	Pensacola	..
Z. King

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIDERED TO
Jan. 6	Antonia Br	Liverpool ^{17d}	Wilson Sons & C.
6	Catania Gr	New York ^{10d}	E. Johnson & C.
6	S. Gomera	London ^{10d}	W. Watson & C.
6	Mahon Fr	Pensacola ^{10d}	E. Johnston & C.
6	Impresa Br	Liverpool ^{18d}	Wilson Sons & C.
7	Buenos Ayres Gr	Hamburg ^{25d}	E. Johnston & C.
7	Semipas Br	N. Vlissingen ^{21d}	N. Vlissingen & C.
7	Petra Br	Vilanova ^{21d}	W. Watson & C.
7	Porto Alegre	Pensacola ^{21d}	E. Johnston & C.
7	Portugal Fr	London ^{21d}	Mess. Maritime
8	Bretagne Fr	Le Havre ^{21d}	Karl Valais & C.
8	Norte Nor	Alcoyaga ^{21d}	W. Watson & C.
8	Strabane	Santos ^{21d}	Samuel M. & C.
8	Uruguay Fr	Havre ^{21d}	Chargement Réunis
9	Volmer Dan	La Plata ^{21d}	Lo. Campos
9	Boston City Br	Bs. Aires ^{21d}	Cannery & C.
9	River Mersey Br	Bs. Aires ^{21d}	W. Watson & C.
9	Crook's Br	Santos ^{21d}	W. Watson & C.
9	S. Gomera	London ^{21d}	W. Watson & C.
10	Béziers Fr	River Plate ^{21d}	Mess. Maritimes
10	Provence Fr	London ^{21d}	Karl Valais & C.
10	Moewe Gr	Rio Grande ^{21d}	W. Watson & C.
11	Hercules Fr	Glycose ^{21d}	Norton, M. & C.
11	Argo Nor	River Plate ^{21d}	Wilson Sons & Co.
11	Rosario Nor	Victoria ^{21d}	La Veloz
11	Porto Alegre Gr	Santos ^{16th}	E. Johnston & C.
12	Panagassan Gr	Hamburg ^{24d}	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Jan. 6	Canova Br	Havre [*]	Sundries
6	P. D.	Genoa [*]	do
6	Algoa Br	Vila Franca [*]	Ballast
6	Brookside Br	Buenos Ayres [*]	do
6	Holstein Gr	do	Sundries
7	Holm Br	Liverpool [*]	do
7	S. Gotthardt It	Genoa [*]	do
7	Enchi Br	New York [*]	Sundries
7	S. Gotthardt It	River Plate [*]	do
7	Heidels Gr	Buenos Ayres [*]	Sundries
7	Ithaka Gr	Rasina [*]	do
7	Guriyha Gr	Rio Grande [*]	Sundries
7	Campina Gr	Havre [*]	Ballast
7	Holm Br	Buenos Ayres [*]	do
8	Astley Br	Montevideo [*]	do
8	Rogaland Nor	Buenos Ayres [*]	Sundries
8	Treja Gr	Santos [*]	Sundries
9	Oriopeira Br	Vila Franca [*]	do
10	Portugal Fr	London [*]	do
11	Portugal Fr	River Plate [*]	do
11	River Mersey Br	Buenos Ayres [*]	Ballast
11	Porto Alegre Gr	Hamburg [*]	Sundries
11	Catania Gr	Santos [*]	do
12	Uruguay Gr	do	Coffee
12	Strabane	New York [*]	Sundries
12	Crook's Br	do	do
12	Rosario Nor	Genoa [*]	do
12	Navy Dept. Am	Marseille [*]	do
12	Boston City Br	Buenos Ayres [*]	Ballast
12	Bretagne Fr	River Plate [*]	Sundries
12	Norte Nor	Aracaju [*]	do

* Touching at intermediate ports.

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds -- Jan. 13th.

Circulation	Public Funds	
262,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apaliz).....	600\$000--600\$000
10,000,000	Bonds of 5%, do	954 000--956 000
1,551,200	Bonds 1/2 (gold), converted.....	1,287 000
24,761,500	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%	1,600 000
16,768,300	Do 1/2 1870, 4 1/2 %	
17,350,000	Do 1/2 1870, 6%	
7,350,000	State of Espirito Santo, 5%	
4,000,000	" Minas Gerais, 5%	
	" Rio de Janeiro, 5%	

Capital	Bankz	Par	Last div.
80,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	84\$000--Jan. 96
90,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	5 000--Jan. 96
80,000,000	Comptoir.....	3	200--Jan. 96
17,000,000	Grotto Motor.....	100	2 000--Jan. 96
30,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	600	6 000--Jan. 96
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	3 000--Jan. 96
156,750,000	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	10 000--Jan. 96
10,000,000	República do Brasil, 2nd series.....	300	3 000--Jan. 96
20,000,000	Purale Hypotecario.....	200	9 000--Jan. 96
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....	100	4 500--Jan. 96

Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	
15,000,000	Mato Grosso.....	200	
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	
24,000,000	do 2nd series.....	15	
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	
10,000,000	União Sorocabana-Ianuá.....	60	
10,000,000	do 2nd series.....		

Capital	Tremways	Par	Last div.
74,000,000\$	Jardin Botanico.....	200\$	--Nov. 95
12,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	--July 95

Capital	Mais	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Allianca.....	200\$	--July 95
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14\$000--Aug. 95
3,000,000	Carica.....	200	--July 95
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	10 000--July 95
5,000,000	Do Isaiá.....	200	20 000--July 95
1,000,000	Industrial Mineiro.....	200	12 000--Aug. 95
1,500,000	Manufactura Eletromotriz.....	60%	6 000--Aug. 95
4,000,000	Petrolopetra.....	200	6 000--Aug. 95
2,000,000	S. Pedro do Alcantara.....	200	--July 95
360,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	6 000--Jan. 96

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 12th, 1896.

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Who does not care about health and economy? There is no doubt that we all do, and in order to enjoy a comfortable bath, we must have many of these instantaneous machines which, in 5 minutes, will heat a sufficient volume of water and for all domestic purposes, always ready day or night and consuming an insignificant quantity of gas.

These machines are made entirely from copper and their durability is therefore not affected by any chemical action arising from the acids contained in the water, and we claim the three following points of vantage:

1. They consume 80 qts less gas on account of the air pressure;
2. They will last a lifetime and not corrode;
3. Besides being an object of minor necessity, endorsed by leading medical authorities, they are a handsome feature of decoration to any part of a house and are guaranteed for 10 years.

In stock: Gasoline machines, especially adapted for the use of planters, important coffee machines, suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.

Duplex machines for coffee and tea.

Special machines for laundry work.

The public is cordially invited to visit the agent,

Thomas Price,
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Ask for



Château Palugyay

Sole importers :

ROMBAUER & Co.
78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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This new establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian Preserves, Wines, Liqueurs and Grains.

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H. F. ORTONSHIP, STEAMER AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT.

Correspondence and consignments invited.

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Manufacturers of
NO. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE
and **GELATINE DYNAMITE**,
under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

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and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all
workings.All information concerning the above can be had on
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FILTROS**VENDEM-SE NO DEPOSITO
DOS UNICOS AGENTES
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SYSTÈME PASTEUR
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Para o Brasil
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RIO DE JANEIRO**ALPINE HOUSE**

PENSION AND RESTAURANT

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silvestre tramway, SANTA THEREZA.
To be reached in 30 minutes from town.This house is highly recommended for its excellent position
and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,
and entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a
most safe place for foreign tourists and new arrivals.The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a
large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

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SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

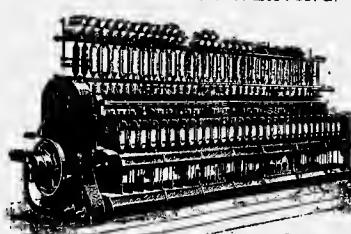
from superior calendered papers of various colors;

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers;**LINEN ENVELOPES**,
made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
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**SOME DISTINCTIVE FEATURES****Simplicity.**—Has fewer by six hundred parts than any other type-bar machine, thus reducing liability of getting out of order. Any intelligent person can understand and operate it.**Durability.**—All metal, except the key-tops, platen, and feed-rolls. Constructed of the best material, by the most skilled workmen.**Alignment.**—The type-bars are guided, thus ensuring exact and permanent alignment.**Speed.**—The expertness of the operator is absolutely the only limit to its speed.**Visible Writing.**—Every letter is shown as soon as struck, and the work remains in sight. Corrections are thus easily made, and context verified.**Manifolding.**—The stroke is downward, direct, and powerful, making it the most perfect manifolder and mimeographer on the market.**Repairs.**—Owing to every part being interchangeable, purchasers can almost invariably make what few repairs may be needed themselves, thus saving cost of repairer. The machine is therefore extremely economical.**Work.**—Its work is clean, clear cut, and beautiful in appearance. Samples cheerfully furnished upon application.

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Price : \$90 with Table.**M. M. King & Co.**RUA DA ALFANDEGA 77 A & 79
RIO DE JANEIRO.**SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.****HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LIMITED**
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HEAD OFFICE: Wolverhampton, England.Mill Sundries always in Stock in Rio.
Plans and estimates on application to Agents.**Dr. Valdés Garcia's****MEAT JUICE**

Awarded premiums at the following:

Barcelona 1888—Paris 1889—Genoa 1892
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Analysis made and approved by the Inspector of Hygiene, of Rio de Janeiro.

Analysed by the celebrated chemist of the London University, Messrs. Hassall and Clayton. The result of their analysis made on the 3rd November, 1892, shows that they obtained 30% of peptone, soluble albumen and other assimilable protéines.

It is the only preparation which can be said to be a tonic and most nourishing food.

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IZALThe non-Poisonous Antiseptic and Disinfectant
Non-Caustic, Non-Corrosive.

The only preventive of Yellow fever, Small Pox, Cholera and all contagious diseases. Used with marvellous results during the last epidemic season here.

For Veterinary and Agricultural purposes Izal may be recommended as one of the most useful agents at our disposal.

Used on board the steamers of the principal Companies. It does not damage the decks.

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Samples and directions for use gratis on application

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This establishment has always in stock a large assortment of English, American, French, Portuguese and Brazilian preserves, as well as wines, liquors, bacon, hams, and many sorts of cheese.

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Import and Commission Merchants

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